ZAKHAROVA, Ye.V.; LYADOV, K.P.; KOCHETKOV, Ye.A.

Pulsation of the flame cone in blast furnace air preheaters. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 8 no.6:156-159 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Kommunarskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod; Kommunarskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut i Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

KOCHO, V.S.; GRANKOVSKIY, V.I.; KOCHETKOV, Ye.A.; ZAKHAROVA, Ye.V.

Distribution of combustion products in open-hearth furnace regenerators. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 7 no.10: 149-154 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut i Kommunarskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.

ACC NR: AP6034042 SOURCE CODE: UR/0103/66/000/010/0033/0042

AUTHOR: Gavel, Ya. (Prague); Kochetkov, Ya. S. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Calculation and simulation of one class of fault-detection repairable systems

SOURCE: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, no. 10, 1966, 33-42

TOPIC TAGS: system reliability, repairable system

ABSTRACT: A system intended for receiving (recording) some arriving messages is considered. The operable condition of the system is monitored by issuing periodic checking signals. The messages form a stationary Poisson flow. The monitoring system itself may be either perfect or liable to failures. The mathematical expectation of message loss and the mean time to first failure are calculated (general formulas derived) for both variants of the monitoring system. Both cases were also simulated at the Prague Institute of Theory of Information and Automation, ChSAN; the simulation verified the formulas. The simulator is represented by its block diagram only. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 34 formulas, and 6 tables.

SUB CODE: 14 / SUBM DATE: 29Jan66 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 UDC: [62-50].019.3.001.24

11. 4950

S/044/63/000/001/043/053
A060/A000

AUTHOR: Kochetkov, Ye. S.

TITLE: Estimators of the simpler statistical characteristics of stationary stochastic processes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 1, 1963, 26, abstract 1V100 (In collection: "Avtomat. regulirovaniye i upr.", Moscow, AN SSSR, 1962, 375 - 381)

TEXT: The author gives a general presentation of the facts known from the papers of Grenander and Rosenblatt as to the fact that, under some conditions, the estimators for the regression coefficients, obtained by the method of least squares, have a dispersion which, as the realization increases, is asymptotically equal to the minimal dispersion of non-displaced linear estimators (Markov estimators). An approximate method is proposed for solving the integral equation to find the best non-displaced estimator, which consists in the replacement of the correlation function by the δ-function with some coefficient. In conclusion some remarks are made on the applicability of the proposed methods to the esti-

/B

Card 1/2

Estimators of the simpler statistical... S/044/63/000/001/043/053
A060/A000

mation of the correlation function of a stationary process.

V. F. Pisarenko

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

KOCHETKOV, Ye.S. (Moskva)

Calculation of the reliability of restorable systems with consideration of the restoration time. Avtom. i telem. 26 no.5:891-897 My '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted March 16, 1964.

KOCHETKOV, YE. S.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6012

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki.

Avtomaticheskoye regulirovaniye i upravleniye (Automatic Regulation and Control) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962. 586 p. Errata slip inserted. 9000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: Ya. Z. Tsypkin, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: Ye. N. Grigor'yev; Tech. Ed.: I. N. Dorokhina.

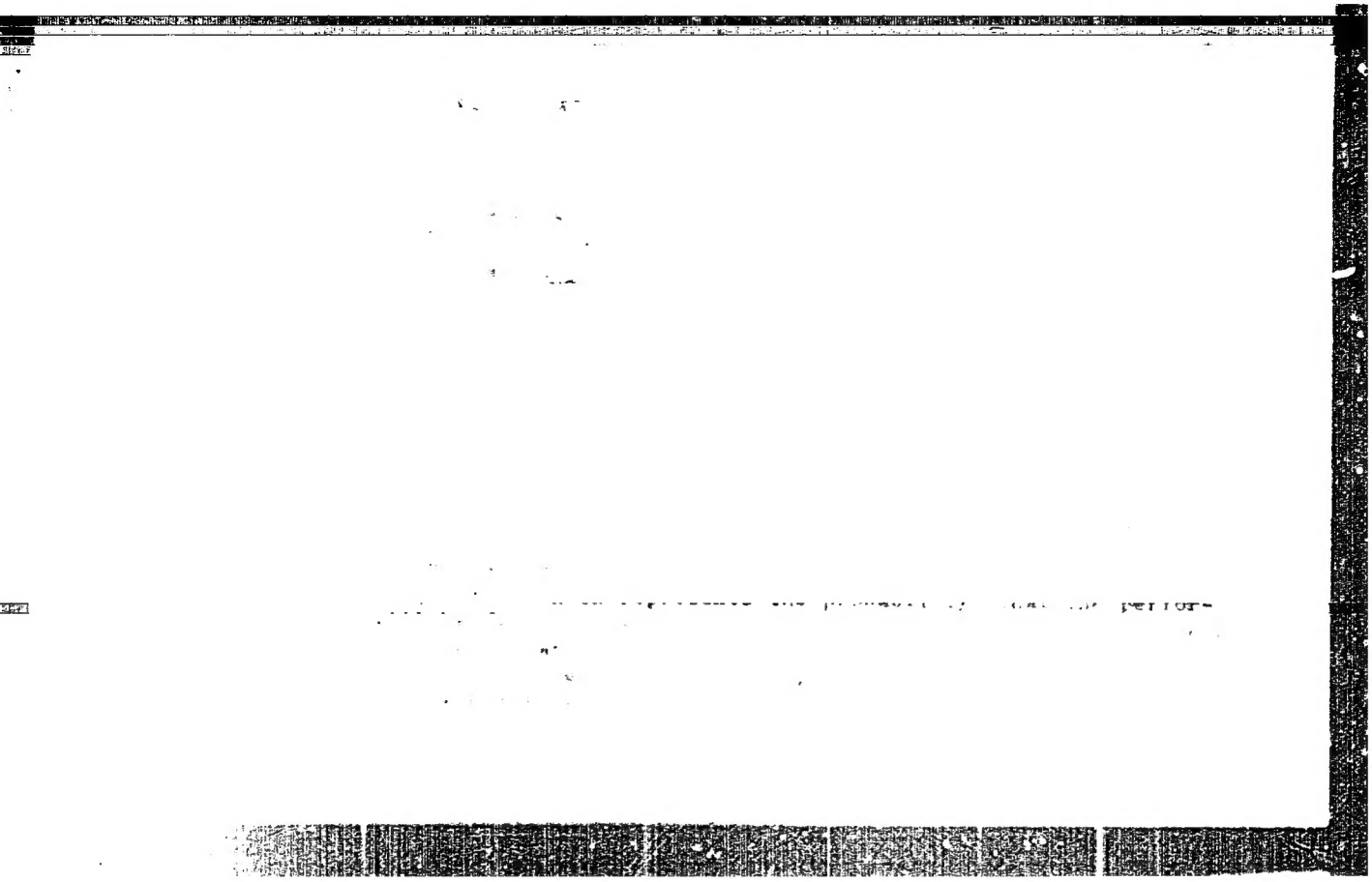
PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientific research workers and engineers concerned with automation.

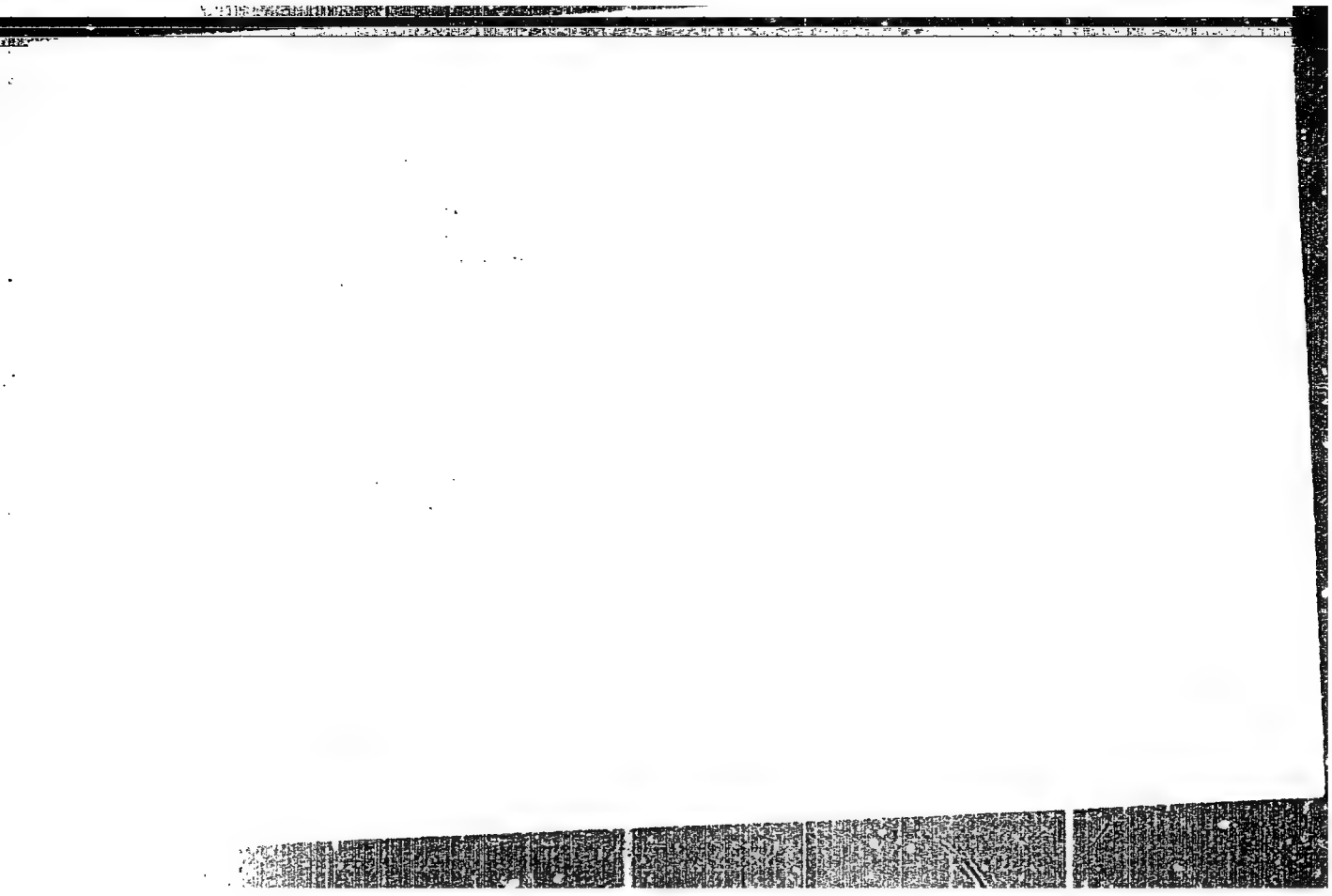
COVERAGE: The book is a collection of articles consisting of papers delivered at the 7th Conference of Junior Scientists of the Institute of Automation and Telemechanics, Academy of Sciences USSR, held in March 1960. A wide range of scientific and technical questions relating to automatic regulation and control is covered.

Card 1/12

The articles are organized in seven sections, including automatic control systems, automatic process control, computing and decision-making devices, automation components and devices, statistical methods in automation, theory of relay circuits and finite automatic systems, and automated electric drives. No personalities are mentioned. References are given at the end of each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:





APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723510019-3"

S/271/63/000/001/010/047
D413/D308

AUTHOR: Kochetkov, Ye.S.

TITLE: Estimates of the simplest statistical characteristics of stationary random processes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika, no. 1, 1963, 36, abstract 1A202 (In collection: Avtomat. regulirovaniye i upr., M., AN SSSR, 1962, 375-381)

TEXT: The author considers the setting up of linear integral unbiased estimates of the mathematical expectation and correlation function of stationary random processes with continuous time, in terms of one realization of these processes. It is assumed that nothing is known about the process being investigated except the fact that it has a continuous and limited spectral density, accurate knowledge of which is not required. Examples are given of the calculation of integral estimates, the quality of all the estimates in question being determined by their mean-square deviation from the

Card 1/2

S/271/63/000/001/010/047
D413/D308

Estimates of the simplest ...

estimated parameter. 3 references.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

L 2218-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022981 UR/0103/65/026/008/1410/1417
621.3.019.3:62.50

38
B

AUTHOR: Kochetkov, Ye. S. (Moscow)

TITLE: An analysis of restorable detection systems

SOURCE: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 26, no. 8, 1965, 1410-1417

TOPIC TAGS: detection system, statistical analysis, signal detection, random process, signal interception

ABSTRACT: The statistical characteristics of detection systems capable of restoration after breakdowns have been studied. Such systems are fully described by the reliable operation time t_c, breakdown search time t_s, and the restoration (exchange) time t_r. The random quantities t_c, t_s, and t_r are assumed independent and are given by their probability distributions. The system intercepts a Poisson flow of signals each of which is at zero time accepted by the system with a probability p and is lost with a probability $q = 1 - p$ if the system operates at the instant of signal application while the loss probability is 1 if the system is inoperative. The present author 1) finds the distribution of the number of signals lost by the system in the (0, t) time interval; 2) finds the number of the sub-

Card 1/2

L 2215-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022981

stitutions of the system over the same interval of time; and 3) establishes and studies the loss function representing the totality of losses caused by the non-acceptance of a portion of the signals because of exchanges in the system and in the equipment used for the organization of checks of the system. Results of the investigation are applicable to the case when signals checking the good working order of the system form a stationary Poisson flow as well as when they arrive periodically from the start of operation of a new system until a failure is observed. Orig. art. has: 48 formulas and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 04May64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IE, MA

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 DP

KOCHETKOV, Yu.A. (Moskva)

Optimum approximation of a square-wave signal. Izv. AN SSSR. Tekh. kib. no.6:16-24 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:4)

L 30344-66 EWT(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) 9C
ACC NR: AP6005755 SOURCE CODE: UR/0280/65/000/005/0013/0022

AUTHOR: Kochetkov, Yu. A. (Moscow)

ORIG: None

TITLE: Application of the Pontryagin method to the investigation of minimax problems in control processes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Tekhnicheskaya kibernetika, no. 5, 1965, 13-22

TOPIC TAGS: optimal control, automatic control theory, differential equation system, ~~minimax problem~~ DYNAMIC SYSTEM, FUNCTION, ORDINARY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION

ABSTRACT: This article is devoted to the selection of optimal minimax control of dynamic systems. The author proposes that the function of a dynamic system be described by the ordinary differential equation system:

$$\dot{x}_i = f_i(x, u(t), v(t), t), \quad i = 0, 1, \ldots, n,$$

where $x_1, \ldots, x_n$ are phase coordinates, x_0 is the quantity which defines the quality

Card 1/3

L 30344-66

ACC NR: AP6005755

$x_0(u, v)$. This equality should be satisfied in any correct point of the functions $u^{(0)}(t)$ and $v^{(0)}(t)$. Orig. art. has: 59 formulas.

SUB CODE: 12,09/ SUBM DATE: 28Apr65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 002

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AP6035762 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/019/0133/0134

INVENTOR: Kozlov, S. I.; Gorbenko, S. M.; Bakulina, R. I.; Kochatkov, Yu. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for transmitting and automatically registering information from equipment in operation. Class 74, No. 186872

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 19, 1966, 133-134

TOPIC TAGS: computer, computer system, industrial automation, industrial instrument, INFORMATION PROCESSING

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a device for transmitting and automatically registering information from equipment in operation. The device consists of electric-pulse summation counters, telephone numerical selectors, equipment-condition transducers, interval scanners, and an electrical-circuit commutator. For the discrete automatic summation of equipment downtime, the commutator, which is in the form of a relay scanner, is connected through the normally closed contacts of the time-lag relay of the interval scanner's pulse pairs between the power supply and the interval-scanner's brushes, the contact leads off of the identical sigs of which are connected to the electric-pulse summation counters.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 23May64/

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.398:654.941

KOCHETKOVA, A.

When one remembers his duties. Sov. profsoiuzy 4 no.9:54-56 S '56.
(MIRA 9:10)

1. Predsedatel' zhilishchno-bytovoy komissii tsekhovogo komiteta sherste-pryadil'noy fabriki imeni Kalinina.
(Moscow--Housing)

1. KOCETKOVA, A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Para-Aminosalicylic Acid

7. Ionophoresis with para-aminosalicylic acid (PASK) as a method for treating tuberculosis of the larynx. Latv. PSR Zin. Akad. Vestis 1, 1951

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

S/079/62/032/007/005/007
I032/I232

AUTHORS: Andriyanov, K. A., Vasil'yeva T. V., Nudelman Z. N., Khananashvili, L. M., Kochetkova, A. C. and Cherednikova, A. G.

TITLE: Dimethyl-tin-dichloride; its synthesis and a study of its reaction with disodium salts of dimethyl-siloxanes.

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchei khimii, v. 32, no. 7, 1962, 2307-2311

TEXT: Reaction of methyl chloride with stannous chloride in the presence of spongy metallic copper gives dimethyl-tin-dichloride (I) and methyl-tin-trichloride (II) according to the scheme

$$2SnO + 2CH_3Cl \rightarrow (CH_3)_2SnCl_2 + SnO_2.$$

$$2SnO + 3CH_3Cl \rightarrow CH_3SnCl_3 + SnO_2 + CH_3CH_3.$$

The reaction takes place between 250° and 350°C; the yield of the process and the ratio between I and II in the reaction product are temperature dependent. At 250°C mainly dimethyl-tin-dichloride is formed. The reaction of dimethyl tin-dichlorides and diethyl-tin-dichlorides with disodium salts of dimethyl-siloxanes gives polymer products the molecular weight of which exceeds 3000. There is 1 figure and 3 tables. The English-language reference [8] reads: E. Rochow, Smith, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 75, 4103 (1953).

SUBMITTED: July 5, 1961

Card 1/1

KOCHETKOVA, A. D.

"Course of Dysentery in Children with Chronic Asitia," Sov. Med., No.4, 1949

Propedeutic Children's Clinic, Pediatrics Faculty, Kazan' Med. Inst.

KOCHETKOVA, A.G.

Angiography in pneumosclerosis. Trudy TSIU 2:92-106 '61. (MIRA 15:10)

(ANGIOGRAPHY) (LUNGS—DISEASES)

KOCHETKOVA, A.O.; ZAGNITKOVSKAYA, E.M.

Clinical aspects and morphology of primary tumors and cysts of the mediastinum. Trudy TSIU 2:126-135 '61. (MIRA 15:8)
(CYSTS) (MEDIASTINUM—TUMORS)

KOCHETKOVA, A.G.

Angiopulmonography in the diagnosis of the middle lobe syndrome.
Khirurgiia 39 no.7:115-120 Jl '63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz 2-y kafedry klinicheskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. B.K. Osipov) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey na base Gorodskoy bol'nitsy No.50 (glavnyy vrach N.P.Brusova) Moskva.

KOCHETKOVA, A.G.

Angiography in the daignosis of lung diseases. Trudy TSIU 66:114-121 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

STEPANOVA, T.V., kand. med. nauk; KOCHETKOVA, A.G.

Bronchoscopic, bronchographic and angiographic comparisons in a middle lobe syndrome. Trudy TSIU 66:151-162 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

ROZENSHTRAUKH, L.S.; KOCHETKOVA, A.G.; ROZHDESTVENSKAYA, A.I.; [illegible]TSYUK, A.G.

Angiography in benign pulmonary tumors. Trudy TSIU 62:147-155 '63.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. II kafedra klinicheskoy khirurgii (zav. prof. B.K.Gaipov) i II kafedra rentgenologii (zav. prof. Yu.N.Sokolov) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

[redacted], A. I.

27987. [redacted]VA, A. I. -- Operativnoye lecheniye epigastral'nykh gryzh po metodu professora S. P. Shilovtseva. **Yubileynyy** sbornik khirurg. Rabot, posvyashch Prof. Shilov sovm. Kuybishev, 1949, S. 272-75.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey. Vol. 37, 1949.

KOCHETKOVA, A. K.: Cand Master Med Sci (diss) -- "The state of the trachea and bronchi in tuberculosis patients with ineffectual collapse therapy". Riga, 1958. 15 pp (Acs! Sci Latvian SSR;, Inst of Experimental Med), 220 copies (KL, No 6, 1959, 144)

KOCHETKOVA, A.P

Country : USSR
Category: Cultivated Plants. Grains.

M

Ref Jour: RZhBiol., No 17, 1958, No 78881

Author : Marny, Yo.I.; Kochetkova, A.P.; Laktionova, R.A., Dody, G.G.
Inst : Kubansk Agricultural Inst.
Title : The Effect of Phosphorobacterin on the Corn Yield.

Orig Pub: Sb. stud. nauch. rabot. Kubansk. s.-kh. in-t, 1956 (1957), vyp. 1, 157-159

Abstract: The yield of cobs increased by 12.1 centners/ha. with the treatment of the seeds of VIR-42 variety of corn with a double dose of phosphorobacterin. The cobs were large and plump.

Card : 1/1

1. KOCHETKOVA, A.P.

2. USSR (600)

4. Infants-Diseases

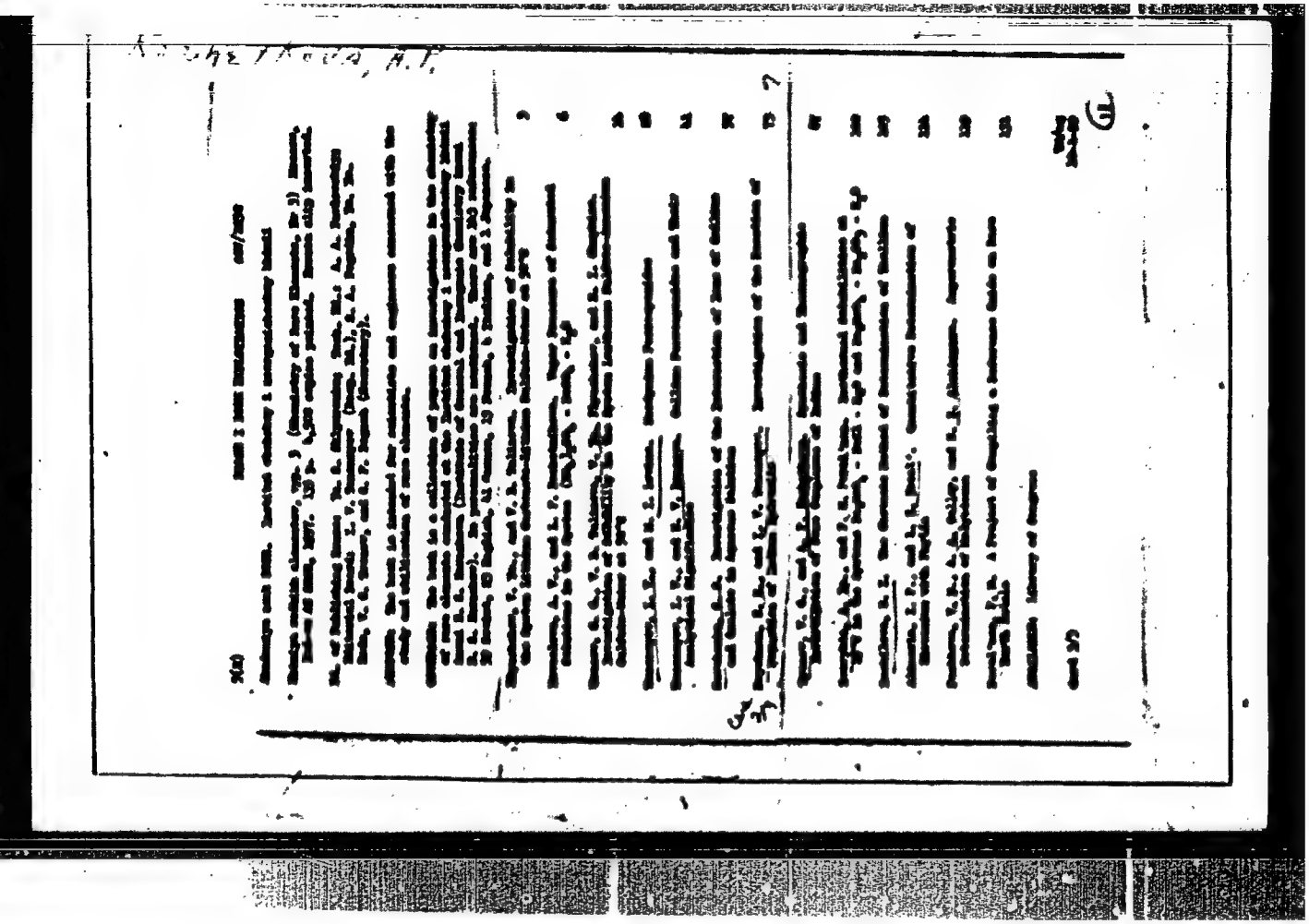
7. Catamnesis following infant toxicoses. Vop.pediat. No. 6 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

[redacted], A. P.

Dissertation: "Investigation of Indium Compounds at Increased Gas Pressures and Increased Temperatures." Cand Chem Sci, Inst of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov, Acad Sci USSR, 28 May 54. Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 19 May 54.

SO: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954



KOCHETKOVA, A.P.

KOCHETKOVA, A.P.; TROMOV, V.G.

Heat resistance of amino compounds of gallium, indium, and thallium.
Zhur.neorg.khim. 2 no.9:2043-2048 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Gallium) (Indium) (Thallium) (Amino compounds)

KOCHETKOVA, A.P.; TRONEV, V.G.; GILYAROV, O.N.

Compounds of gallium with glycine. Zhur. neorg. khim. 6 no.7:1582-1585 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Gallium compounds) (Glycine)

S/020/62/147/005/018/032
B117/B186

AUTHORS: Kochetkova, A. P., Tronev, V.G., Gilyarov, O.N.

TITLE: Complex indium compounds of lowest valencies. Synthesis and study of the properties of the ammoniates of indium monohalides

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 147, no. 5, 1962, 1086-1089

TEXT: The reaction of indium monohalides with ammonia was studied in three states of aggregation: The reaction with gaseous NH_3 under a pressure of 3 - 4 atm ($t \gtrsim 0°C$) yields adducts of the composition $InM \cdot 2NH_3$, where M - I, Br. At 2 - 2.5 atm, one NH_3 molecule adds to the monohalides. The resulting monoammoniates and diammoniates are black substances which in solid form are insoluble in water, nitric and hydrochloric acids. They disproportionate into metallic In and In III under the action of water, and dissociate into InM and NH_3 under the action of acids. Heating of

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Complex indium compounds of lowest ... S/020/62/147/005/018/032
B117/B186

$InI \cdot NH_3$ to 120 - 150°C and of $InBr \cdot NH_3$ to 145°C causes their simultaneous dissociation into InM and NH_3 and disproportionation into $2In_{met}$ and the corresponding $InM \cdot 5NH_3$. Exothermic effects observed at 60 - 70°C and 40 - 50°C indicated transition into the more stable crystalline form of the compounds studied, since the composition and properties remained unchanged. When the pressure is increased to 6-8 atm, or if liquid NH_3 is used, disporportionation yields grayish black $InM \cdot 2NH_3$ products. $InM_3 \cdot NH_3$ were synthesized under the same conditions and studied thermographically to prove the composition of these products. Thus, trihalides yield $InM_3 \cdot 6NH_3$. Thermograms showed the decomposition of these products down to $InM_3 \cdot NH_3$, and fusion of metallic In. The presence of In_{met} in this reaction was also proved by X-ray analysis. The reaction of In_{met} with NH_3 sets in at the melting point of indium and shifts to the right in the thermogram at higher temperatures. The last exothermic effects at

Card 2/3

Complex indium compounds of lowest ... S/020/62/147/005/018/032
B117/B186

345 and 270°C correspond to the fusion of monohalides containing small amounts of In and ammoniates of In III, which do not take part in the reaction. Conclusion: The reaction of InM with NH_3 causes either addition or disproportionation, according to the conditions. The only products are monoammoniates and diammoniates. Compounds containing a larger number of NH_3 molecules were not obtained owing to disproportionation of In I into In_{met} and In III at higher ammonia pressures. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N.S. Kurnakov of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: July 16, 1962, by I.I. Chernyayev, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 4, 1962

Card 3/3

44541
S/020/62/147/006/022/034
B144/B101

AUTHORS: Kochetkova, A. P., Tronev, V. G., Gilyarov, O. N.

TITLE: Complex low-valency indium compounds. Synthesis and study of the properties of indium dihalide ammines

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 147, no. 6, 1962, 1373-1375

TEXT: Complex compounds having 6 NH_3 molecules (room temperature) and 8 NH_3 molecules (slightly below 0°C) are formed from In_2I_4 and In_2Br_4 molecules with gaseous NH_3 at a pressure of 3-4 atm by a synthesis method described earlier (DAN, 147, no.5 (1962)). These compounds disproportionate already when synthesizing: $In_2Hal_4 \cdot 6NH_3 + 2NH_3 \rightarrow InHal \cdot 2NH_3 + InHal_3 \cdot 6NH_3$, or when heated to 60 - 85°C in an inert atmosphere with the separation of 2 NH_3 molecules from the complex compound having 8 NH_3 molecules, and with formation of $In_2Hal_4 \cdot 6NH_3$. Further

Card 1/3

conversion is different in iodides and bromides: $In_2I_4 \cdot 6NH_3$ = $InI + InI_3 \cdot 5NH_3 + NH_3$ with an exothermic effect at 120°C; $In_2Br_4 \cdot 6NH_3 = InBr \cdot NH_3 + InBr_3 \cdot 5NH_3$ with an exothermic effect at 85°C. Ammine compounds of trivalent In decompose and react with InHal yielding dihalides as final products. Under exposure to air or water, metallic indium is formed. Complex compounds containing 6 and 8 NH_3 molecules are stable in an inert medium. These results, justify assuming a dimer structure with a metal - metal bond, in which In is tetravalent. On disproportionation the binding electron pair is shifted toward an In atom. The kind of amine determines the bond strength and thus also the tendency to disproportionate. This will make it possible to determine the valency of indium in complex compounds with the formal valency of 2. There are 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S. Kurnakova (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N.S. Kurnakov)

Complex low-valency indium compounds ... S/020/62/147/006/022/034
B144/B101

PRESENTED: July 16, 1962, by I. I. Chernyayev, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 4, 1962

Card 3/3

5.3770

45461
S/078/63/008/003/019/020
B117/B186

AUTHORS: Kochetkova, A. P., Tronev, V. G., Gilyarov, O. N.

TITLE: Compounds of indium with glycine

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 8, no. 3, 1963, 772-774

TEXT: Glycine compounds of indium with the formula $In(GlH)_{3-n}Gl_nCl_{3-n}$ (n = 0,1,2,3) and of the compositions $In(GlH)_3Cl_3$, $In(GlH)_2GlCl_2$, and $InCl_3$ were synthesized by the method described for gallium (Zh.neorgan. khimii, 6, 1583 (1961)) and investigated. Their structure is similar to that of the corresponding gallium compounds and their heat resistance also increases analogously due to ring formation. Decomposition of $In(GlH)_3Cl_3$ starts below the melting point of glycine (255°C) at 160°C. Decomposition of $In(GlH)_2GlCl_2$ occurs at 255-265°C, and that of $InCl_3$ only at 285°C. Indium-nitrogen bonds are unstable in triglycinate and triglycino chlorides subjected to the action of gaseous ammonia under

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Compounds of indium with glycine

S/078/63/008/003/019/020
B117/B186

pressure. In this respect, they differ from the corresponding gallium compounds. There is 1 figure.

SUBMITTED: August 16, 1962

Card 2/2

LEYKIN, Aleksandr Semenovich; GALAKTIONOV, A.A., red.; KOCHERKOVA, A.S., otv. za vypusk; SUKHAREVA, R.A., tekhn.red.

[Using synthetic varnish and paint in construction] Primenenie sinteticheskikh lakokrasochnykh materialov v stroitel'stve. Moskva, 1959. 49 p. (Moskovskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Peredovoi opyt proizvodstva. Seriia: Stroitel'stvo, no.8). (MIRA 13:10)
(Paint) (Varnish and varnishing)

KOCHETKOVA, A.S., otv. za vypusk

[Materials of the Scientific Technical Conference "Improving the organization of the construction of residential, cultural, and public buildings."Materialy Nauchno-tekhnicheskoy konferentsii "Sovershenstvovanie organizatsii zhilishchnogo i kul'turno-bytovogo stroitel'stva," Moscow, 1961. Moskva, Mosk. gorotd-nie Ob-va po raspr. polit. i nauchn. znanii RSFSR, 1962. 115 p. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya "Sovershenstvovaniye organizatsii zhilishchnogo i kul'turno-bytovogo stroitel'stva," Moscow, 1961.

(Construction industry)

38226. KOCHETKOVA, A. S. AND MUKHACHEV, A. S.

Mezhkolkhoznyy nagul krupnogo rogatogo skota yaroslavskoy porody. Trudy Vsesoyuz. opyt. stantsii zhivotnovodstva, vyp. 1, 1949, s. 5-26

K-6

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 19 1959, No. 87104

AUTHOR : Kochetkova, A. S.
INST. : Far East Scientific Research Institute of
TITLE : The Content of Carotin in Forage Plants of Khabarovskiy Kray.

ORIG. PUB. : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Dal'nevost. n.-i. in-ta s. kh., 1957, 3, 31-33

ABSTRACT : Carotin content was determined in different local varieties of clover and soybeans during different stages of development. It was found that carotin content of different varieties is not the same. In clover the carotin content increases from the bud-formation stage to the start of flowering, and is then decreased by the time of full blooming. In silage the carotin is better preserved than in hay; drying of grass in windrows decreases loss of carotin by 46.5% in comparison with drying in swaths.

A. A. Shchibrya.

CARD: Agriculture.

1/3

KOCHETKOVA, A.S., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Raising young stock under controlled conditions in the Far East. Zhivotnovodstvo 20 no.9:76-81 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo khozyaystva.
(Maritime Territory--Calves)

ANDRIANOV, K.A.; VASIL'YEVA, T.V.; MUKEL'MAN, Z.M.; KHANAMASHVILI, L.M.; KOCHETKOVA, A.S.; CHERNOVIKOVA, A.G.

Preparation of dimethyl tin dichloride and study of its reaction with disodium salts of dimethylsiloxanes. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.7:2307-2311 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Tin organic compounds) (Siloxanes)

KOCHETKOVA, E A.

USSR/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry, E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61468

Author: Sidorova, N. G., Feyershteyn, N. M., Kochetkova, E. A.

Institution: None

Title: Cycloalkylation of Aromatic Compounds. IX. Reaction of 1-phenyl-cyclohexanol with Benzene

Original Periodical: Zh. obshch. khimii, 1956, 26, No 1, 191-197

Abstract: On condensation of 1-phenylcyclohexanol (I) with C_6H_6 in presence of $AlCl_3$ takes place primarily reduction of I to phenylcyclohexane (II). Condensation products consist of 1,3-(III) and 1,4-(IV) diphenylcyclohexanes (14-22%). Addition to $AlCl_3$ of: water, HCl, Cu_2Cl_2 and $SnCl_4$ has no effect on course of reaction. With $FeCl_3$ is obtained III and phenylcyclohexane (V); with $AlBr_3$ yield of III and IV 26-45% that of II 30-37%. Reduction of I to II by action of $AlCl_3$ takes place also in absence of C_6H_6 in iso-octane (80°, 11 hours), yield 25%. From 0.025 mol I, 0.037 mol $AlCl_3$ in 100 ml

Card 1/2

Cent-Asian State Univ.

USSR/Microbiology - Antibiosis and Symbiosis F-2
Antiobiotics.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, 81439

Author : Kochetkova, G.V.

Inst : -

Title : Distribution of Antagonistic Forms of Genus Penicillium in Soils of the European Part of the Soviet Union.

Orig Pub: Byul. Mosk. -va ispyt. prirody. Otd. biol, 1947, 62, No. 3, 77-81

Abstract: A study was conducted of the distribution of fungi-antagonists genus Penicillium in soils of different geographical zones: Transpolar, Moscow region -- non-chernozem belt, Saratov region -- chernozem soils, sub-tropical soils (Batum district) of Caucasus, and Brazil.

Card 1/2

19

KOCHETKOVA, G.V., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk; PEREGRAKHIMSKAYA, T.P., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk.

Formation and role of antibiotics in the soil. Antibiotiki 6 no.5:3-18 '53. (MLRA 6:11)

(Antibiotics) (Soil microorganisms)

Kochetkova, G. V.

USSR/Microbiology. Antibiosis, and Symbiosis, Antibiotics. F-2

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur-Biologiya, No 1, 1957, 515

Author : S. F. Gauze, O. L. Popova, G. V. Kochetkova
Inst :
Title : New Method of Selection of the Producer of Albomycin

Orig Pub : Antibiotiki, 1956, 1, No 1, 18-20

Abstract : When a suspension of spores of Actinomyces subtropicus, the producer of albomycin, is subjected to ultra-violet light, in the subsequent selection it was not possible to isolate strains with a greater productivity of albomycin (1) then those isolated from the initial culture. No results were obtained also in the attempt to derive a more active variant by

Card 1/3

USSR/Microbiology. Antibiosis, and Symbiosis, Antibiotics. F-2

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur-Biologiya, No 1, 1957, 515

Abstract : subjecting the suspension to the action of 1 . In view of the fact that 1 contains iron (11) and actinomyces are highly resistant to 11 in the nutritive medium, an attempt was made to find out whether any connection exists between the increased resistance to 11 in the medium and the increased synthesis of 1. In concentration of 0.02 to 0.08% of $FeSO_4$ this connection was not established. Further, the effect of Streptomycin (111) on the development of actinomyces in a solid medium was studied. In concentrations of 111 in the medium equal to 50, 100, and 200 gamma/ml a single

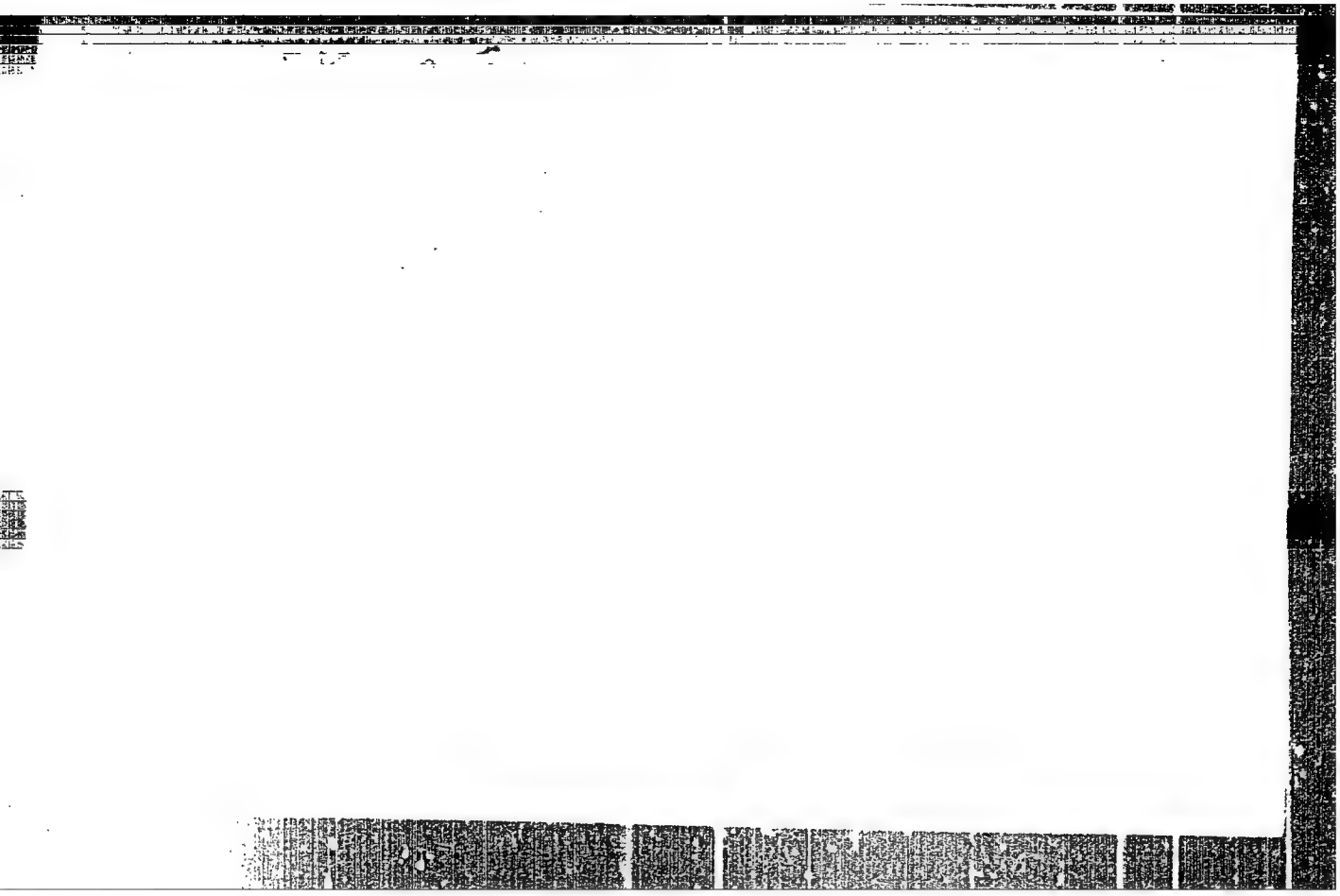
Card 2/3

USSR/Microbiology. Antibiosis, and Symbiosis, Antibiotics. F-2

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur-Biologiya, No 1, 1957, 515

Abstract : colony has grown from 1,000, 20,000 and 40,000 spores respectively. Streptomycin resistant variants which freely develop in 150 gamma/ml varied considerably in their morphological and physiological properties. A change in the color of the mycelium was observed in 15 cases out of 200. In a small number of strains of 524 streptomycin resistant forms the formation of 1. exceeded by 150 to 200 percent the formation of 1. from the initial culture, and this index was maintained by a number of generations.

Card 3/3



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723510019-3"

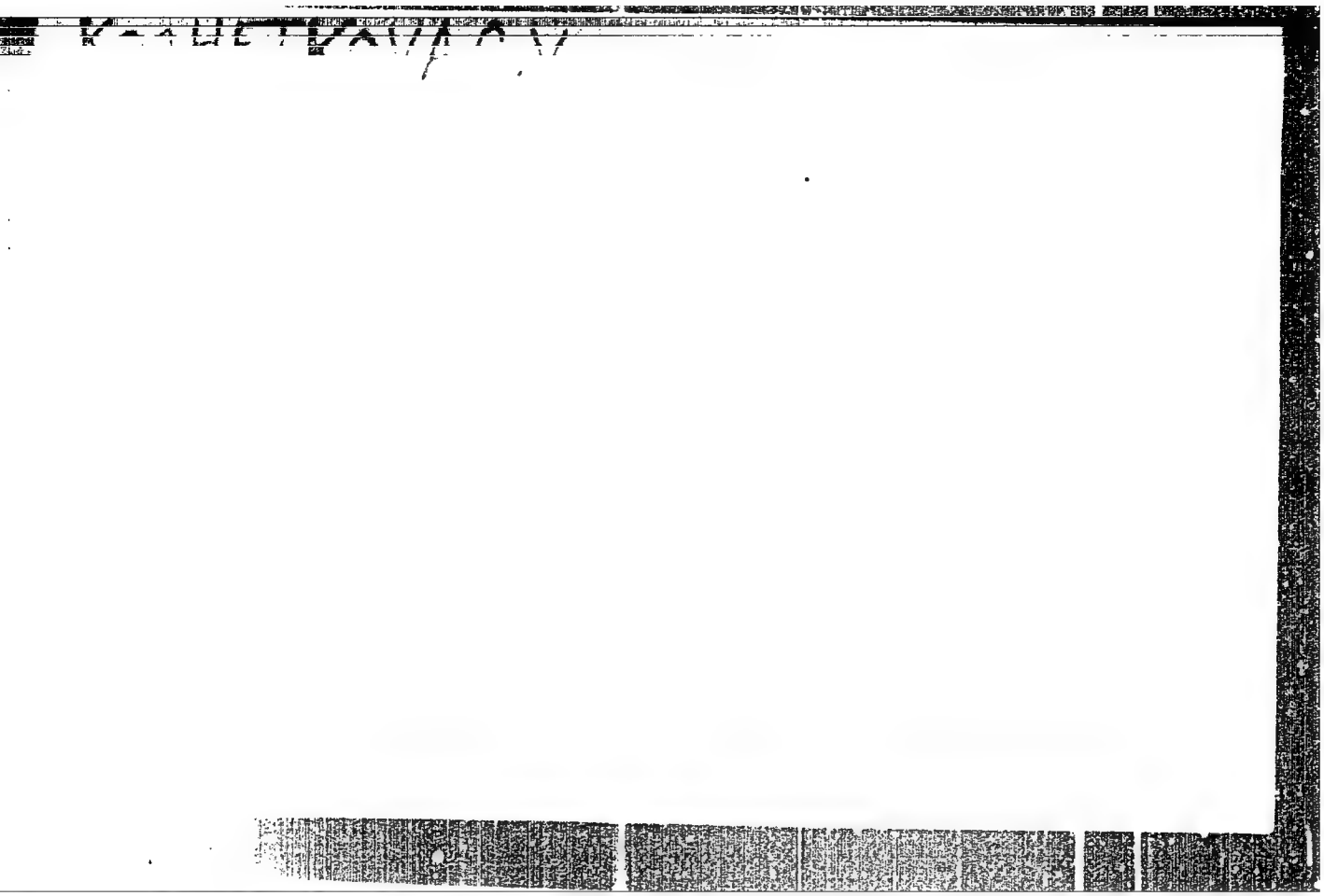
72. Formation of Antibiotic Colimycin

"Formation of Colimycin in Cultures of Actinomyces fradiae var. spiralis," by F. G. Gauze, G. V. Kochetkova, T. P. Preobrazhenskaya, and N. S. Pevzner, Institute of the Search for New Antibiotics, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Antibiotiki, Vol 1, No 5, Sep/Oct 56, pp 4-8

This work describes the culture of Actinomyces fradiae var. spiralis and the formation in the culture of colimycin, one of the neomycin group of antibiotics. Colimycin is now being successfully applied in the therapy of some of the diseases caused by gram-negative bacteria and pathogenic

staphylococci. The culture develops white and rose-color mycelia on synthetic media with inorganic nitrogen and starch. The rose-color mycelia are the more active producers of colimycin. The formation of colimycin in the culture is accompanied by the autolysis of the mycelia and a rise in the concentration of amine nitrogen in the medium. The addition of starch, glycerine, glucose, and furamic acid to the cultures stimulates the formation of colimycin. Malic and lactic acids inhibit the formation of the antibiotic. (U)

Sum. 1153



USSR/Virology - Bacterial Viruses (Phage). E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 23781

Author : Gauze, G.F., Kochetkova, G.V., Preobrazhenskaya, T.P., Kudrina, Ye. S., Sveshnikova, M.A., Popova, O.L.

Inst : -

Title : Actinophages as Test-Objects in a Search for Anti-Virus Antibiotics.

Orig Pub : Zh. Mikrobiyeny, epidemiol., mikrobiol. i immunol., 1957, 1, No 1, 53-58

Abstract : The ability was studied of 1000 cultures of Actinomyces, isolated from soils of various geographic locations, to suppress four cultures of bacteria and six various Actinophages, of which four were Polyphages. It was determined that about one-half of the tested Actinomyces are able to suppress one or several Actinophages in the experiment. Actinophages were suppressed by Actinomyces with antibacterial activity as well as by Actinomyces

Card 1/2

USSR/Virology - Bacterial Viruses (Phages). E

Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 23781

which did not possess antibacterial activity. It was noted that Actinomyces able to suppress a combination of 4 Actinophages (No 2671, 2761, 250, and 3087) were found most frequently; these Actinophages turn out to be most convenient test-object in a selection of Actinomyces of cultures which produce antivirus antibiotics. -- Ya.I. Rautenshteyn

Card 2/2

GAUSE, G.F.; KOCHETKOVA, O.V.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, T.P.; KUDINA, Z.S.; SVESHNIKOVA, M.A.; POPOVA, O.L.

The use of actinophages in the search for antiviral antibiotics. J. Hyg. Epidem., Praha 1 no.1:63-69 1957.

1. Institute for Antibiotics Research of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(ACTINOMYCES,
actinophages, in research on antiviral antibiotics)
(ANTIBIOTICS,
antiviral, use of actinophages in research)
(BACTERIOPHAGE,
actinophage in research on antiviral antibiotics)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 4 Vol 12/5 Med. Micro. May 59

1215. INFLUENCE OF CERTAIN SALTS ON DIFFUSION IN AGAR AND ON ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF COLIMYCIN (Russian text) - Kochetkova G.V. Inst. for Invest. of New Antibiotics, USSR Acad. of Med. Scis, Moscow - ANTIBIOTIKI 1957, 4 (52-56) illus. 3

Antibacterial activity of colimycin in a fluid medium was determined. It was found that raising the pH to 8.0 increased its activity against Staph. aureus 33 times but virtually did not change activity against E. coli. Activity measured by the cupring-method using B. mycoides as test-organism showed that diffusion of preparation in agar increased after addition of chlorides of K, Na and Ca. Diffusion zones increase with raising of concentrations of salts up to a certain limit. With further raising of concentration the zones become smaller. Similar decreased activity due to influence of these salts was shown by the titration method using serial dilutions. The presence of phosphates in the medium impairs diffusion in agar and decreases activity as measured by the method of serial dilutions. Sviakina - Moscow (S)

KSENOFONTOVA, G.V.

GAUZE, G.F.; KOCHETKOVA, O.L.; PRIMORAZHEVSKAYA, T.P.; KUDRINA, Ye.S.; SVESHNIKOVA, M.I.; POPOVA, O.L.

Study of the inhibiting effect of actinomycetes on actinophages [with summary in English]. Mikrobiologiia 26 no.6:729-735 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Institut po issledovaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(MICROORGANISMS,
actinomycetes, inhib. eff. on actinophages (Rus)

KOCHETKOVA, G. V.

KOCHETKOVA, G.V.

Distribution of antagonistic forms of fungi of the genus Penicillium in soils of the European part of the Soviet Union [with summary in English]. Biul.MOIP. Otd.biol. 62 no.3:77-81 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:8)
(PENICILLIUM) (SOIL MICRO-ORGANISMS)
(BACTERIAL ANTAGONISM)

USSR/Microbiology - General Microbiology. Variability and Heredity F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 22, 1958, 99290

Author : Gause, G.F., Kochkova, G.V., Vladimirova, G.D.

Inst : AS USSR

Title : On Biochemical Mutants in Yeast Cells with Impaired Oxidation.

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN SSSR, 1957, 117, No 1, 138-141

Abstract : Through the action of trypaflavine (3,6-diamino-10-methylacridine chloride), camphor or ultraviolet rays on the plicated form of Saccharomyces cerevisiae, Rostov bread, strain AN-2, biochemical mutants with impaired respiration were obtained. This property is firmly transmitted to future generations and is retained with reseedings in the course of many months. The impairment

Card 1/2

Inst. Search for the antibiotic -

КОСНЕТКОВА, О.В.

AUTHORS: Gauze, G. F., Kochetkova, G. V., Vladimirova, G. B. 20-4-50/52

TITLE: Biochemical Mutants of Staphylococci With Disturbed Oxidation as Test-Objects With the Determination of Cancer-Preventing Antibiotics (Biokhimicheskiye mutanty stafilokokkov s povrezhdennym okisleniyem kak test-ob"yekty pri izyskaniyakh protivorakovykh antibiotikov).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 117, Nr 4, pp. 720-722 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The mutants of yeast-cells previously produced by the authors by means of the action of radiant energy and various chemicals, can serve as equivalents of cancerous cells in microbiology and also for the purpose referred to in the title (reference 1). Biochemical mutants of this kind with other microorganisms are interesting for subsequent investigations in this line. 6 various strains of staphylococcus aureus served for investigation. By adding 0,002 to 0,010% of trypaflavin and 3 to 4 % urethane to the culture medium, the authors obtained variants with small colonies which, however, returned quickly to the norm in succeeding passages. Ultra-violet irradiation was more successful. 3 mutant races which were distinctly different from the initial forms, both the extent of the

Card 1/5

colony and by pigmentation, were obtained from the race Nr 209 by a 99 % destruction of the bacteria. The very small colonies showed an intense orange coloring with the mutant UF 1, and UF 2, - and an intense orange-pink color with UF 3. These properties were heriditary and no initial forms of the parent race were split off. A markedly reduced respiration (65 to 40 % of normal respiration) of the mutants is shown in table 1. The oxidation, however, was less reduced than with yeast (up to 200 times with the latter, reference 1). Neither the original race, nor the biochemical mutants of staphylococcus have a measurable ability of an aerobic glycolysis. With yeast, on the other hand, a potential aerobic apparatus existed which was capable to supply cells with completely eliminated oxidation processes with energy. With the cancer cells, the intensity of oxidation is frequently reduced for 1,5 to 2 times in comparison with the normal original cells (reference 2). In other words, the disturbance of the respiratory apparatus of the cancerous cells approximates rather to that of the staphylocucci-mutants, with

respect to quantity, than to that of the yeast-mutants. Various mutants of staphylococci are with respect to the hereditary disturbance of the respiratory apparatus not equal to each other and not equivalent either. By using the staphylococci-mutants as test-objects for the study of the mechanism of action of already known antiobiotica, the following was determined: Whereas both penicilline and streptomycin prevent the growth of the original staphylococci with mutants, albomycin leaves the growth of the biochemical mutants undisturbed (table 2). The mutants concerned with, lack that specific component in the respiratory apparatus which is selectively touched by albomycin. Further it was proved that whilst the respiration of the initial strain of the staphylococci is intensely suppressed by cyanide, this is not the case with the mutant UF 3, even not with a concentration of NaCN 1,28 % (table 3). It could be presumed that the disturbance of the respiratory apparatus of the mutant UF 3 is connected with a defect of the cytochromes system, since it is known that cytochromes are highly

Biochemical Mutants of Staphylococci With Disturbed Oxidation as Test-Objects With the Determination of Cancer-Preventing Antibiotica 20-4-50/52

sensible against cyanides. A compound, or substance acting contrarily to albomycin, would be of actual interest to the authors. It should have a selective capacity of suppression with oxidation -disturbances and would leave cells with a normal respiratory apparatus untouched. Amongst 2500 actinomycetes-cultures isolated from the soil, already 60 were determined with such a selective capacity of suppression with respect to the mutants of staphylococci concerned with. The substances formed by them are very interesting from the point of mechanism of their suppressing action.
There are 3 tables, and 3 references, 1 of which is Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Discovering new Antibiotica AN of Medical Sciences USSR (Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR)

Card 4/5

KOCHETKOVA, O.V.

KUDRINA, Ye. S., KOCHETKOVA, O.V.

Taxonomy of organisms producing albomycin [with summary in English]
Antibiotiki 3 no.1:63-67 Ja-F'58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Laboratoriya issledovaniya i kul'tivirovaniya produtsentov Instituta po issledovaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.
(ACTINOMYCES,
subtropicus, taxonomy of albomycin-prod. strains (Rus))
(ANTIBIOTICS,
albomycin prod. Actinomyces subtropicus, taxonomy (Rus))

KOCHETKOVA, O.V.; POPOVA, O.L.; BORISOVA, T.S.; TOROPOVA, Ye.G.

Inactivating effect of some new antibiotics produced by Actinomyces on actinophages in vitro and in vivo. Antibiotiki 3 no.5:17-21 S-O '58. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Laboratoriya vydeleniya i kul'tivirovaniya produtsentov (zav. - prof.G.F.Gause) Instituta po issledovaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.

(BACTERIOPHAGE,
actinophage, inactivation by antibiotics prod. by Actinomyces (Rus))
(ACTINOMYCES,
same)
(ANTIBIOTICS,
Actinomyces-prod., inactivation of actinophage (Rus))

17(2)

SOV/20-124-3-52/67

AUTHORS: Gause, G. F., Kochetkova, G. V., Vladimirova, G. V.

TITLE: On the Effect of Cancer-Inhibiting Substances on Biochemical Mutants of Microorganisms With Disturbed Oxidation (O deystvii protivorakovykh veshchestv na biokhimicheskikh mutantov mikroorganizmov s povrezhdennym okisleniyem)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 3, pp 674-677 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors have attempted to extend the range of their investigations of the biochemical mutants - mentioned in the title - of the yeast cells and bacteria (Refs 1-4) to the protozoa. Said mutants can serve as cancer cell analogues, as they, too, are characterized by a defect of the respiratory apparatus. Tests were carried out with Polytoma uvella, a colorless flagellate (Chlamydomonadae), which can be cultivated on liquid and solid agar-containing culture media as easily as bacteria can. P. uvella was obtained from infusions of peat soils. As neither high temperatures, nor ultraviolet irradiation, nor urethane could produce the desired mutants, the authors employed carcinogenic hydrocarbons (Ref 6): 9,10-dimethyl-1,2-benzanthracene (0.001 - 0.0005%). After 3 months of cultivation with transplanting from liquid to solid media and back carried out at 48 hours' intervals, a strain with the desired properties could at last be obtained.

Card 1/4

On the Effect of Cancer-Inhibiting Substances on Biochemical Mutants of Microorganisms With Disturbed Oxidation

Compared with a normal culture, the mutant one showed a hereditary reduced respiration as its oxygen consumption is only 62% of that of the normal culture. Biochemical mutants of this kind are of importance as test objects in the search for cancer-inhibiting substances. In this connection it is interesting to find whether the well-known and partly well-proved anti-cancer preparations have a selective suppressive effect on said mutants. In the paper under review, the results of such investigations are presented. D e g r a n o l e (1,6-bis-(β-chloroethane amine)-1,6-desoxy-D-mannitol) (Ref 7). As shown in table 1, normal cultures of staphylococci and Escheria coli are not suppressed by any of the proved concentrations of degranole. The growth of the above-mentioned biochemical mutants of these bacteria is, however, selectively impaired. Thus it can be concluded that this very oxidation defect is the vulnerable point of the bacterial cell with regard to degranole. A c t i n o m y c i n C (Ref 8). From table 2 it can be seen that this preparation has a most marked selective effect in the above sense on the mutants under consideration. A n t i b i o t i c 6270 was isolated, at the Institute mentioned in the Association, from an actinomyces strain allied to Actinomyces flavochromogenes. It belongs

On the Effect of Cancer-Inhibiting Substances on Biochemical Mutants of Micro-organisms With Disturbed Oxidation

to the echinomycin group although it differs from the substance described in reference 8. As demonstrated by table 3, the above-mentioned substance has the same effect on the two above bacteria strains as well as on bacillus mycoides. The same results were yielded by tests with Polytoma uvella (Fig 1). Substances which are not cancer-inhibiting (quinine and acrichine) also suppress the growth of the P. uvella cultures to the same extent. Tetrazole (2,3,5-triphenyl-tetrazole-chloride), which also does not affect cancer, is more strongly reduced by the normal form. It seems that this is the reason for the fact that the growth of the normal P. uvella culture is more strongly suppressed than that of a mutant one.- There are 1 figure, 3 tables and 9 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut po iskaniyu novykh antibiotikov Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (Institute for the Detection of New Antibiotics of the Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: October 17, 1958, by A. L. Kursanov, Academician

GAUZE, G.F.; KOCHETKOVA, G.V.

Use of staphylococcal mutants with defective oxidation for the investigation of anticancerous antibiotics. Antibiotiki 5 no.1: 62-64 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut po issledovaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.
(ANTIBIOTICS) (CANCER) (STAPHYLOCOCCUS)

KOCHETKOVA, G.V.; NOVIKOVA, I.S.

Determining the antibacterial activity of gramicidin by agar diffusion. Antibiotiki 5 no.2:120-122 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut po iskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.
(GRAMICIDIN)

KOCHETKOVA, G.V., VLADIMIROVA, O.B., GAUZE, G.F. (USSR)

"Biochemical changes Associated with Loss of Oxidation in Staphlococci."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961.

KOCHETKOVA, G.V.; NOVIKOVA, I.S.

Supporting the active stage of organisms producing gramicidin C.
Antibiotiki 6 no.2:163-164 F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut po iskyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.
(ANTIBIOTICS) (BACILLUS BREVIS)

KOCHETKOVA, O.V.

Influence of salsoline on blood pressure and coagulation time under experimental conditions. Farm.i toks. 24 no.4:440-442 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Kafedra farmakologii (zav. - prof. I.E.Akopov) Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Krasnoy Armii.
(BLOOD--COAGULATION) (BLOOD PRESSURE)
(SALSOLINE)

GAUZE, G.F.; KOCHETKOVA, G.V.; VLADIMIROVA, G.B.

Biochemical changes associated with oxidation deficiency in staphylococci. Dokl. AN SSSR 139 no.1:223-226 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut po iskyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.A. Engel'gardtom.
(STAPHYLOCOCCUS) (OXIDATION, PHYSIOLOGICAL)
(VARIATION (BIOLOGY)

KOCHETKOVA, O.V.

Titration of gramicidin by the agar diffusion method with the use of holes. Antibiotiki 7 no.1:80-82 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut po issledovaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.
(GRAMICIDIN) (AGAR)

GAUZE, G.F.; KOCHETKOVA, G.V.

Selective inhibition [of the synthesis] of nucleic acids in staphylococcal mutants, used in the screening of antitumor antibiotics. Antibiotiki 6 no.7:643-649 Jl '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut po iskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.
(ANTIBIOTICS) (STAPHYLOCOCCUS) (NUCLEIC ACIDS)

KOCHETKOVA, G.V.; UKHOLINA, R.S.

Titration of antibiotics by diffusion in agar from holes cut in the agar layer. Med. prom. 16 no.1:49-50 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.

(ANTIBIOTICS) (AGAR) (DIFFUSION)

KOCHETKOVA, G.V., ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti assistenta

Effect of magnesium sulfate and dimedrol on the rate of blood coagulation and on arterial pressure following experimental hypoprothrombinemia. Nauch. trudy SamMI 21:213-219 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz kafedry farmakologii Samarkandskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pavlova.

AKOPOV, I.E., prof.; KOCHETKOVA, O.V. (Krasnodar)

Effect of reserpine on the process of blood coagulation and arterial pressure. Vrach.delo no.3:130 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Kafedra farmakologii (zav. - prof. I.E.Akopov) Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BLOOD--COAGULATION) (BLOOD PRESSURE) (RESERPINE)

GAUZE, G. F.; KUCHETKOVA, G.V.; BIBIKOVA, M.V.

Study of mutants with oxidation deficiency in Bacillus subtilis.
Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no. 5:1184-1187 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut po issledovaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom A.A.Imshenetskim.

GAUZE, G.F.; KOCHETKOVA, O.V.; VLADIMIROVA, G.B.; LANDAU, N.S.

Some characteristics of the mutants of Staphylococcus afermentans with a respiratory defect. Mikrobiologiia 32 no.2:260-265 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut po iskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.

KOCHETKOVA, O.V.; KUDINOVA, M.K.; ZIMENKOVA, L.F.; BIBIKOVA, M.V.

Some physiological characteristics of Staphylococcus and Bacterium paracoli mutants with an oxidation defect. Mikrobiologiia 33 no.4:587-592 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut po iskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.

KONOVALOVA, V.S.; KOSHELEVA, O.V.

Effect of aphylline on blood coagulation and blood pressure.
Farm. i toks. 28 no.6:707-709 N-D '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra farmakologii (zav. - dotsent V.I.Konovalova)
Samarkandskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Lavlova.

L 3158-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 JK

ACCESSION NR: AP5019329 UR/0020/64/155/005/1184/1187

AUTHOR: Gauze, G. F.; Kochetkova, G. V.; Bibikova, M. V.

TITLE: Investigation of mutants with an oxidation defect in bacillus subtilis

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 155, no. 5, 1964, 1184-1187

TOPIC TAGS: bacteria, genetics, antibiotic

ABSTRACT: A new method was developed for producing mutants of Bacillus subtilis 168 with small colonies and a respiration defect, based on the mutagenic action of 5-fluorouracil. Most of the small mutants obtained were unstable, splitting out cells of the original form, with large colonies; however, stable mutants that did not revert to the original form after repeated reinoculations were obtained. Optimum 5-fluorouracil content for the induction of stable mutants: 250 micrograms per milliliter. Determinations of the respiratory quotient, studies of the effects of substances that selectively interfere with nucleic acid synthesis (mitomycin C, actinomycin C, trypaflavin, degranol), protein synthesis (puromucin, tetracycline, chloramphenicol), and

Card 1/2

L 3158-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019329

2

the synthesis of the cellular membrane (penicillin), and investigations of the synthesis of the enzyme beta-galactosidase in the cells of these microorganisms, indicated that B. subtilis mutants with an oxidation defect are characterized by refractoriness of the respiration to the effects of exogenous glucose, a selective sensitivity to the action of puromycin -- a specific inhibitor of the concluding stages of protein synthesis -- and a loss of the ability for the induction of beta-galactosidase. In view of these properties, the authors recommend such mutants as test objects for the search for new antibiotics that selectively suppress protein synthesis in the bacterial cell.

Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (Institute for the Search for New Antibiotics, Academy of Medical Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 17Oct63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 007 JPRS

Card 2/2

L 24169-66

ACC NR: AP6015182 SOURCE CODE: UR/0242/65/000/005/0052/0054

AUTHOR: Konovalova, V. A. (Docent); Kochetkova, O. V. (Candidate of medical sciences)

ORG: Department of Pharmacology, Samarkand Medical Institute (Kafedra farmakologii Samarkandskogo meditsinskogo instituta)

TITLE: Effect of aphylline hydrochloride on blood pressure and coagulation in experimental hypertension 27 22

SOURCE: Meditsinskiy zhurnal Uzbekistana, no. 5, 1965, 52-54

TOPIC TAGS: blood pressure, drug effect, dog, blood

ABSTRACT: Stable and pronounced hypertension was induced in 12 dogs with daily injections of 1 ml of pituitrin. Blood coagulation time increased an average of 69% over the initial level (147-168% in some cases); plasma recalcification time increased an average of 135%, and tolerance of plasma to heparin, by 132%. At the height of the experimental illness six dogs were given daily intravenous injections of a 5% solution of aphylline hydrochloride in a dose of 0.01 grams per kilogram. Blood pressure and blood coagulation were checked every 3 days. After as little as 3 days aphylline hydrochloride lowered blood pressure, but 6-8 injections were necessary for normalization. Ten days after completion of injections the hypotensive effect of aphylline hydrochloride was found to be permanent in all dogs. The authors con-

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L 27269-66 EWT(1) RO

ACC NR: AP6016895 SOURCE CODE: UR/0242/65/000/011/0021/0021

AUTHOR: Konovalova, V. A. (Docent); Kochetkova, O. V. (Candidate of medical sciences); Sarkis'yan, R. G.

ORG: Department of Pharmacology, Samarkand Medical Institute (Kafedra farmakologii Samarkandskogo meditsinskogo instituta)

TITLE: Pharmacology of the alkaloid matrin

SOURCE: Meditsinskiy zhurnal Uzbekistana, no. 11, 1965, 21

TOPIC TAGS: pharmacology, alkaloid, blood pressure, blood, nervous system drug

ABSTRACT: Quinolizidine alkaloids of the series $C_{15}H_{24}ON_2$ were studied to clarify the relationship between structure and pharmacological activity. The alkaloids were obtained from the Chair of Pharmacology and from the Problems Laboratory of the Chemistry of Natural Compounds, Tashkent State University. It was previously established that the alkaloid aphyllin, obtained from the anabasis plant (Anabasis aphylla L.), is a local anesthetic, as shown by clinical tests. It excites uterine motor function and increases blood coagulation. During experimental hypertonia, aphyllin chlorohydrate manifests hypotensive action, facilitates normal blood pressure and blood coagulation. Aphyllinic acid has no anesthetic properties. It inhibits transmission of impulses from the vagus nerve to the heart in cats, and it blocks nerve impulses in the coronary ganglion of the vagus nerve in isolated frog heart. Aphyllinic acid weakens the toxic action of anticholinesterase substances. The authors conducted initial pharmacological research on the quinolizidine alkaloid matrin, obtained from the sophora plant (Sophora pachycarpa CAM). It is a structural isomer of aphyllin. It was established that matrin possesses local anesthetic properties. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 15Dec64

Card 1/1

L 24006-66 EWT(1)/T JK

ACC NR: AP6014950 SOURCE CODE: UR/0220/65/034/004/0740/0742

AUTHOR: Kochetkova, G. V. 26 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Critical review of the book "Microbiological control of the activity of antibiotics" ('Mikrobiologicheskiy kontrol' aktivnosti antibioticheskikh preparatov') by V. S. Dmitriyeva and S. M. Semenov, 'Meditsina', Moscow, 363 pages, 3,000 copies

SOURCE: Mikrobiologiya, v. 34, no. 4, 1965, 740-742

TOPIC TAGS: antibiotic, penicillin, streptomycin, tetracycline, albomycin, necmycin, vitamin, microbiology

ABSTRACT: The book is the first Soviet practical reference in which the results of the scientific research investigations conducted by the authors and scientific research institutes and laboratories with regard to the application of microbiological methods in the study of the activity of antibiotics are presented. A list of works written by Soviet authors on the subject (about 260 titles) is provided.

The book consists of one general chapter, 15 special chapters, and three appendices. Methods used to determine the antibacterial activity of antibiotics; a method of successive dilutions in liquid or solid culture media; and a method for the diffusion of antibiotic solutions in an agar medium are described in detail in the general chapter. Particular attention is given to titration methods for the different antibiotics. Fourteen

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ACC NR: AP6014950

chapters of the book are devoted to description of the individual antibiotics, among them the penicillins, streptomycin, antibiotics of the neomycin group, tetracyclines, levomycetin, albomycin, and others. Information on the chemical nature of the preparations, their antibacterial spectrum of action, medical application, and characteristics of their unit activity are described in detail; methods of the determination of activity of each antibiotic, and methods of the preparation of test cultures are given. In chapter 15, the final chapter of the book, a general scheme for the preparation of bacteriological media is provided. In addition to the information on the preparation of the bacteriological media already provided in the preceding chapters, methods of the preparation of a pancreatic meat hydrolysate and a pancreatic hydrolysate of the penicillin mycelium are described.

Three appendices, 1) vessels and their processing, 2) preparation of working standard solutions, and 3) tables for calculating the biological activity of antibiotics and concentrates of Vitamin B_{12} complete the book.

Some parts of the book are criticized by the reviewer. Nevertheless, the author writes, the book is a definite contribution to the science of antibiotics, and will be highly useful to biologists, physicians, and other specialists engaged in the search for new antibiotics, and their production and application. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

BERNSHTEYN, M. Kh.; YABKO, Ya.M.; ZAYONCHKOVSKIY, A.D.; VISHNEVSKAYA, M.D.; LEV, M.V.; SIRIS, A.L.; KOCHETKOVA, I.V.; VASIL'YEVA, M. Ye.

Toe-puffs made from thermosetting and thermoplastic polymers. Kozh.-obuv. prom. 7 no. 10:18-22 O '65 (MIRA 19:1)

KOCHETKOVA, L. I.

Kochetkova, L. I. - "On Vapor-Phase Protection of Iron from Atmospheric Corrosion by Methanolamine and Several Layers of It." Moscow State Pedagogical Inst imeni V. I. Lenin. Moscow, 1956 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Chemical Sciences).

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 10, 1956, pp 116-127

SOV/137-58-12-24869

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 12, p 124 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Balezin, S. A., Beskov, S. D., Kochetkova, L. I.

TITLE: On the Mechanism of Atmospheric Corrosion and the Protective Action of Volatile Inhibitors (O mekhanizme atmosfernoy korrozii i zashchitnom deystvii letuchikh ingibitorov)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Mosk. gos. ped. in-ta, 1957, Nr 99, pp 109-127

ABSTRACT: By the method of radioactive tracers an investigation was carried out on the adsorption of vapors of monoethanolamine carbonate (I) (containing in the carbonate group a radioactive C^{14} isotope) on reduced Fe and on FeO, Fe_2O_3, Fe_3O_4 and $Fe(OH)_3$ which had been previously held in atmospheres with various moisture contents. It was established that there is no adsorption in pure Fe. In a dry atmosphere there is no adsorption of I on FeO and Fe_2O_3 either, though some absorption of it is observed. Under these conditions formation of an adsorption layer is observed on Fe_3O_4 and $Fe(OH)_3$only; this layer in time becomes desorbed (upon removal of the specimens from the atmosphere saturated with I). In a moist atmosphere the sorption increases and the desorption decreases with an increase in the relative humidity. The highest

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On the Mechanism of Atmospheric Corrosion and the Protective Action (cont.)

sorption values are observed at a 100% humidity, when liquid-droplet condensation takes place. Under these conditions there is a complete absence of desorption of the compound adsorbed. From a comparison of the character of the adsorption of I and CO_2 under the above conditions a hypothesis is set forth that the mechanism of the action of I is related to the formation on the oxidized moist surface of the metal of a film of Fe carbonates with I adsorbed on it or with the formation of complex compounds, insoluble in water, of Fe hydroxide with amine and carbonic acid. The protection with aminine nitrites presumably follows the same pattern. The authors assume that the greatest protective properties would be afforded by the volatile salts of amines, the acid residue of which forms insoluble compounds with metallic oxides. Bibliography: 30 references.

V. P.